

# Washington County Roots & Vines

Volume 2

March 1991 Newsletter

Number 3

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Officers : President .....	Veronica Haskett
Vice President .....	Edwin Norman
Recording Secretary .....	Peggy Adams
Treasurer .....	Vance Haskett
Publication & Publicity .....	Veronica Haskett

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## Note From The President

Because of lack of space, the newsletter will have to include only the surnames for the members of 1990.

I would like to thank each of the members for sending me the information so that this booklet could be compiled.

Many thanks goes to Ray & Bettie Dall of Dinuba, California for the time and help that they gave to me on this booklet. Without them, I couldn't have had this ready at this time for you.

Your next newsletter will be a regular one.

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## Meeting

Washington County Genealogical Society will meet on Sunday, March 31st in the Washington County Library at 3:00pm. Everyone is invited. Unless notified different, we always meet on the last Sunday of the month.

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## Queries

1. My Grandfather Alfred Blount (m) 1st Minnie Hammond. I have been told that Minnie had "T.B.". She & Grandfather were only together about a year before she died. I would love to learn more about her. She was originally from Bath, N.C.-please contact: Margaret Ellis B. Ledford - 110 Alberta Drive - Newport News, Virginia 23602.
2. Need info on Joshua Phelps (B) ca 1781 probably in Tyrrell County, N.C. (m) ca 1804 Rachel Harris. Shortly after 1804 they moved to Davidson County, Tennessee and were there in 1808. In 1810 they were in Rutherford County, Tn. where they remained until their deaths in the 1860's. One known brother was Silas M. Phelps (B) ca 1783 - N.C. Mrs. John C. Cornelius - P.O. Box 109 - Hillister, Texas 77624

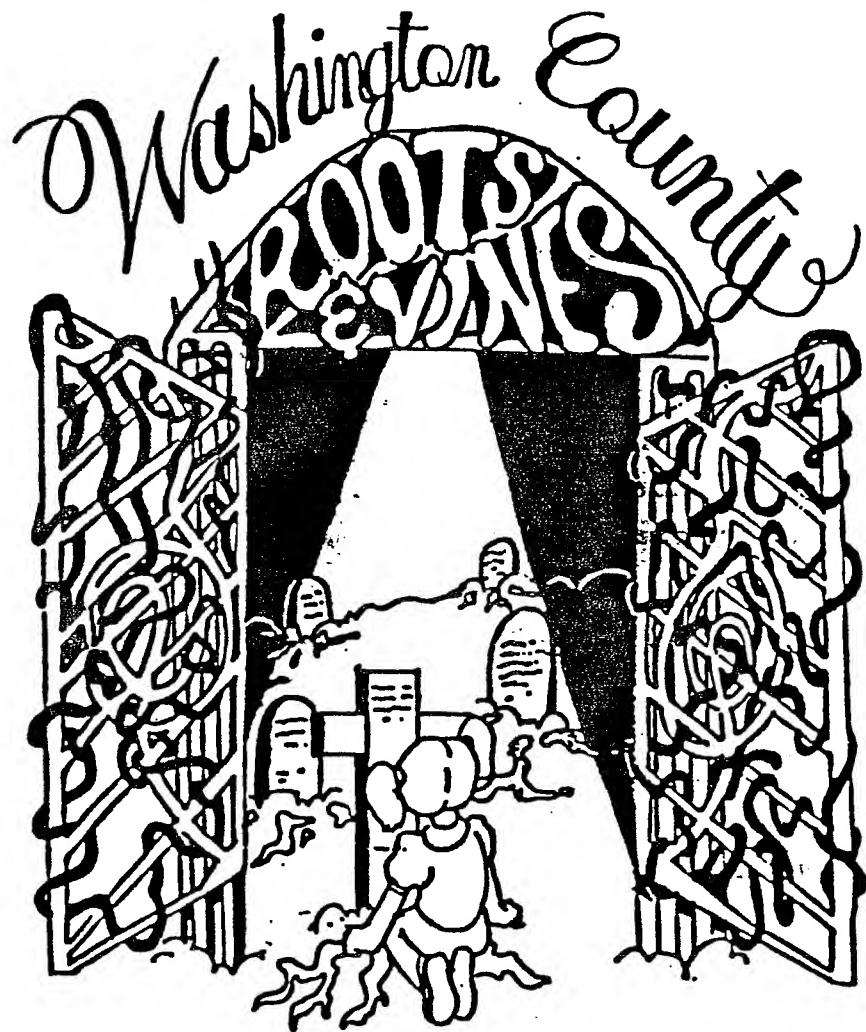
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## Welcome New Members!

Gene J. Roth - Route 1, Box 185 - Creswell, N.C. 27928

Gordon A. Rampy - 320 Mill Run Drive - Warrenton, Virginia 22186

O.R. & Margaret Ledford - 110 Alberta Drive - Newport News, Virginia 23602



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Membership Dues - \$10.00 each or \$15.00 couples per year. Year begins January 1 through December 31. Anyone joining late in the year will receive a full year's "Washington County Roots & Vines". Newsletter is mailed monthly & Queries are free. List surnames when joining. Make check payable to Washington County Genealogical Society.

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Washington County Genealogical Society  
Veronica Haskett  
101 Bennett Drive  
Plymouth, N.C. 27962

Spruill, Jacob Spear, Capt. Henry Ambrose, Jim Davenport, and Nehemiah Ambrose.

When a large storm caused Lake Phelps to overflow, all crops in the community were ruined. The Arnolds lost 30 acres of corn, but luckily Jim had barrels of corn stored in the barn. He shared with Capt. Henry Ambrose (2 barrels). The following year (Capt. Henry gave him 3 barrels) in return. Jim explained to him that he gave the corn to him because he needed it and had no intentions of him paying him back. (Capt. Henry looked at him a long time, wiping a tear from his eye said, "Y'know, Jim, that's what I call Christianity.")

Jim & Martha's children walked four miles to Sunday School to St. David's Episcopal Church and attended preaching at Phillipi Church of Christ. Later on Sunday School was started at Phillipi by Daniel Phelps.

Martha's father lived with them. He always tended an acre of flax. She and her girls would card and spin the flax into thread, from which linen could be woven.

Jim always kept about 2 dozen cows which were sheltered at night. His boys would take an ox and cart to the woods to load with leaves and straw. Layers of cow droppings mixed with leaves made exceptional compost in the fields for Spring.

Feed in the trough of the cattle shelter was used according to the season. An acre of turnips stored in the bed of straw made an excellent Wintertime feed for the milk cows. The boys would twist the tops from the larger turnips, tossing them into the turnip house to be covered with layers of straw. They would chop the turnips with a hatchet, put the chunks into the feed trough for the milk cows. Later on, left-over turnips in the turnip house would sprout, giving them tender greens as a Wintertime treat on the family table.

Info : Dave Arnold - 75 yrs in Tar Heel Pulpits

by Charles D. Moore

Submitted by : Mary Spruill Dinkins

1. Searching parents of Isaac B. Ambrose (B) 2 Oct 1822 WSH. Co.

(m) 1st Amelia Frances : (children - William Thomas (Born)

1855, James Daniel (B) 1857. (m) 2nd Mary Mariner (B) 1839,

(D) 1915. (children : Charlotte (B) 1859, Milla F. (B) 1860,

David Doctrine (B) 1861, Richard Frank (B) 1864, Staten (B)

1866, George Wiley (B) 1872, Isaac (B) 1875, Ora Ann (B) 1880.

Moved to Beaufort Co. ca 1883, (D) by 1885. An old family

Bible states he had at least one sibling named Mills F.

(B) 1830. Anyone having info on this family, please contact:

Catherine A. Kastle - 300 Quail Ridge Road - Jacksonville, N.C. 28546

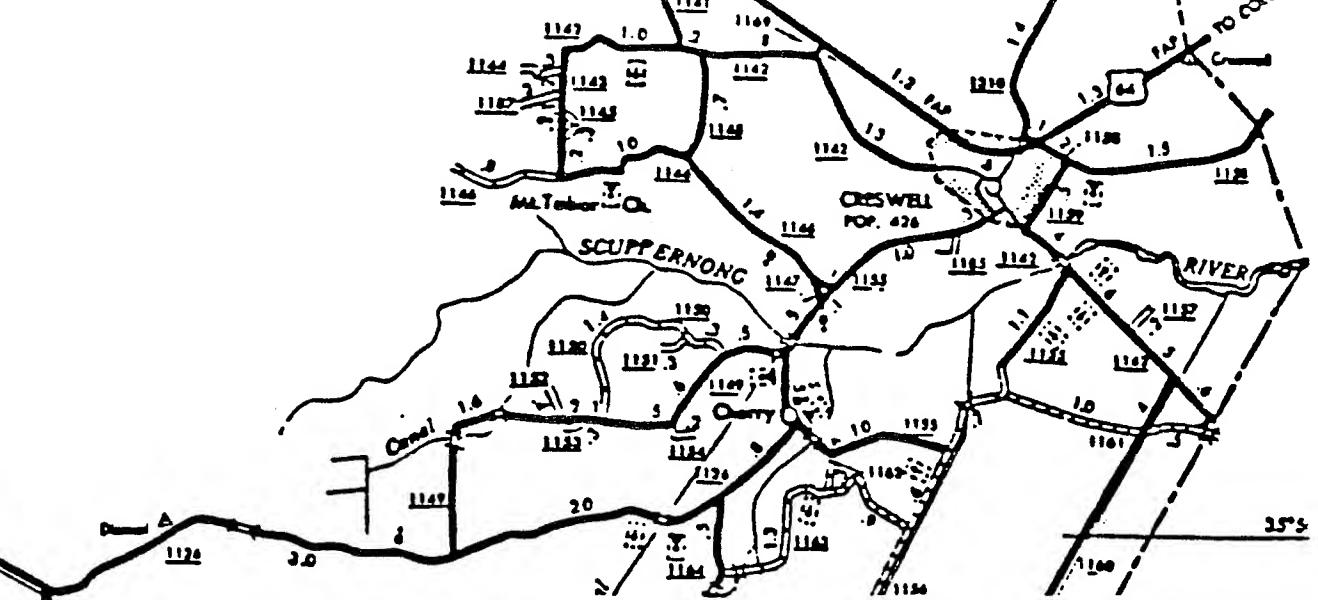
2. Needing any info on Priscilla Swain, possibly dau of John & ?? Swain (m) Samuel Chesson

in 1778, may have been mentioned in will of John Swain in 1765 & in will of John Swain

in 1787 (possibly grandfather and father?) Please send references or "proof" - (Contact:

Eugene Chesson - 640 Cosmos Way - Prescott, Arizona - 86303





## James Franklin Arnold Cemetery

## Scuppernong Township - Washington County - Creswell, North Carolina

Searched - January 9, 1991 by Vance & Veronica Haskett

Location - Entering from East Main Street in Creswell, N.C. - turn on Old Cherry Road (SR #1155) - Go 2.9 miles - Cemetery is on the right about 300 yards from the road. You have to go through a cow pasture, then through the field to the woods. Cemetery is to the right.

(info in brackets was found in Washington County Courthouse.)

1. Arnold, Martha - wife of J.F. Arnold & C.W. Clifton - (B) 28 Nov 1837 (D) 2 March 1921  
(daughter of Edra Phelps & Bailey Ambrose) - A devoted wife and loving mother - FS:MA  
2. Arnold, James F. - In memory of - son of John & Nancy Arnold (B) 15 Oct 1831 (D) 24 Feb 1884  
Here is a man who died late - The angels did with patience wait - With outstretched arms &  
wings of love - To take him to the realms above - Footstone: JFA

James "Jim" Franklin Arnold bought a farm near Creswell, N.C. from an old sea captain near where he and his wife, Martha Ambrose were born. Martha had a daughter, Ellen by her previous marriage to a man named Conady.

Jim & Martha named their first child James after his father and John after his grandfather. Other children to this union were Jane, Mary Elizabeth, David Wilbur, & Andrew.

Mary Elizabeth Arnold (daughter of Jim & Martha) was born 1868. She Married Angelo Garibaldi Spruill which were the parents of Mary Dinkins of Plymouth, N.C.

David Wilbur Arnold (son of Jim & Martha) was born 1870 and lived to be 100 yrs. old. He was the first male graduate of Atlantic Christian College in 1905, the last surviving member of the original board of trustees at ACC, taught school in Farmville, and was former Mayor there. Dave had held pastorates at churches in Greenville, Durban, Bath, Farmville, Goldsboro, LaGrange, plus number of rural churches throughout Eastern N.C., baptizing 10,000 people.

Jim Arnold was very respected in the community. When butchering a yearling, he'd send his boys with several pounds of beef to give to the closest neighbors. If a person was disabled, they would plow his land & plant his crops. Local neighbors were Conner

THE DEMISE OF INDIANS IN NORTH CAROLINA  
by  
Sylvia Whitford

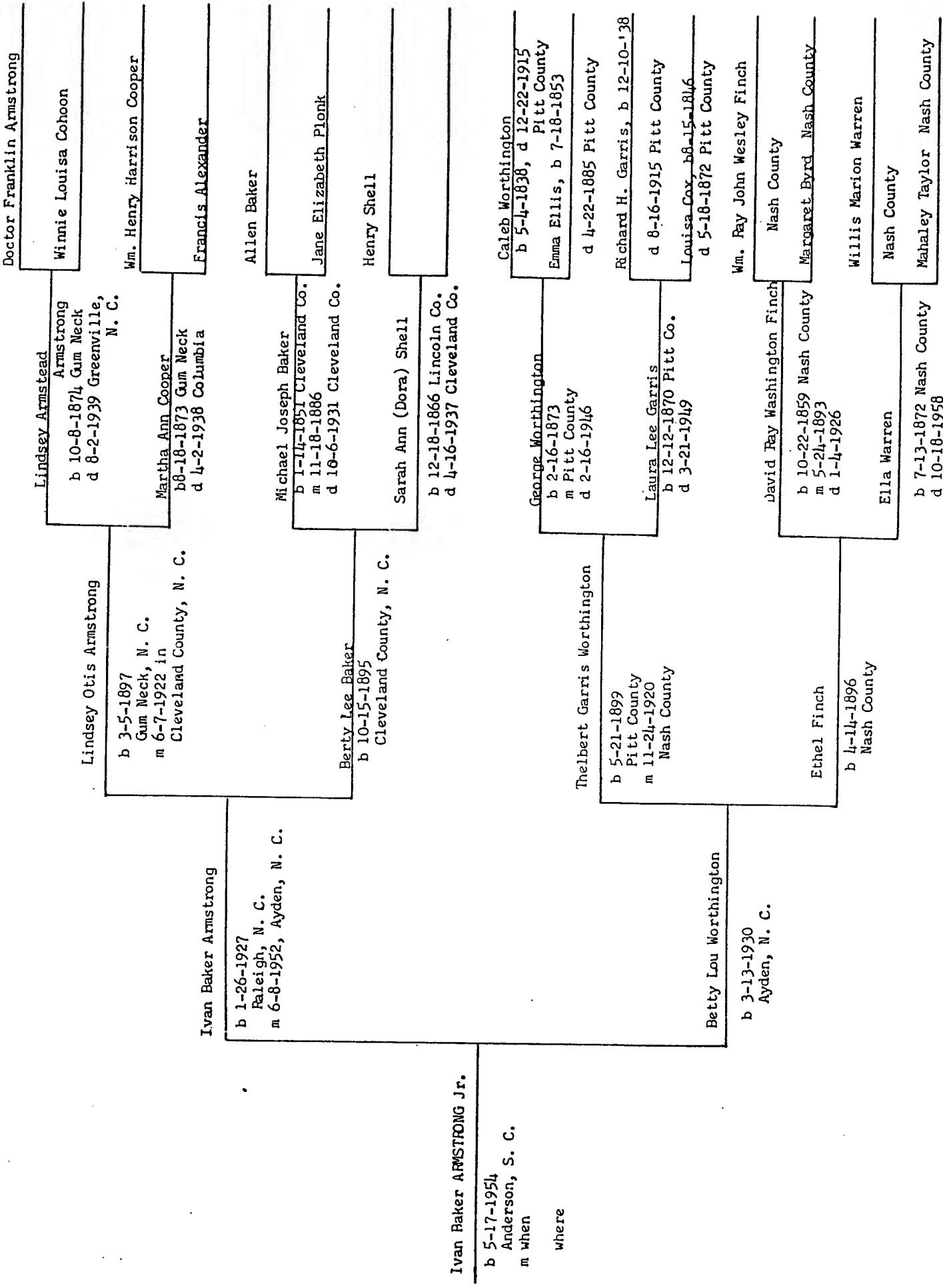
By 1700 scarcely five hundred Indians remained in the Albemarle region. The Algonquian tribes of the area had been pushed by the relentless surge of white settlers from Virginia. Some were enslaved, others fled south to join the Tuscaroras, an agricultural tribe related to the Iroquois, who were themselves feeling the encroachment as their hunting territory diminished under the onslaught.

The beleaguered Tuscaroras became desperate when, in 1710 over four hundred Swiss and German Palatine emigrants arrived to establish the town that was to become New Bern, displacing the Indian town of Chattoka, at the junction of the Neuse and Trent rivers.

The desperate Tuscaroras sought to relocate to the Pennsylvania colony for a "lasting peace". When this failed they took the offensive, and on September 22, 1711 attacked all European settlements along the Neuse and Pamlico rivers with such vigor it seemed they might repulse the invasion of their homeland.

North Carolina appealed to Virginia and South Carolina for help. South Carolina responded with troops and by 1713 the last Tuscarora stronghold was taken. The proud Tuscarora nation was no more; fourteen hundred were dead and a thousand had been captured and enslaved. There were pockets of resistance until a treaty was signed in 1715. Most of the survivors went northward to join the Iroquois League. The few remaining received land on the Roanoke River in what is now Martin County.

PEDIGREE CHART



Land Grants - Submitted by : Doris Harrell Sauls (to be continued)

Name Long, James Capt. File No. 36  
County Washington Acres 130  
Grant 35 Issued 28 May 1817  
Entry No. 158 Entered 15 February 1817  
Book No. 131 Page No. 145  
Location Haugh Br. Arthur Roads, Auld Chappell Swp, Ezekiel Learry, Thomas Learry  
Chain Carriers William L. Chesson, William Roads

Name Learry, Downing File No. 38  
County Washington Acres 200  
Grant 37 Issued 29 November 1817  
Entry No. 130 Entered 2 February 1815  
Book No. 131 Page No. 350  
Location Smith, Thomas Long, Robson  
Chain Carriers Lovick Learry, Thomas Wiley

Name Walker, Thomas & Samuel L. File No. 40  
County Washington Acres 1/4 & 20 perches  
Grant 39 Issued 18 December 1817  
Entry No. 178 Entered 16 September 1817  
Book No. 132 Page No. 116  
Location In mouth of Roanoke River  
Chain Carriers Aaron Walker, Mason Wiggins

Name Bozmon, Leayan File No. 42  
County Washington Acres 200  
Grant 41 Issued 18 December 1818  
Entry No. 166 Entered 25 September 1817  
Book No. 132 Page No. 117  
Location near town of Plymouth, Capt. Joseph Bozman, James & Joseph Weebs, Coward, Corpew, Capt. John Armstard, William Fagan, RICHARD ARMSTARD  
Chain Carriers Benjamin Long, David Everett

Name Johnston, Thomas File No. 44  
County Washington Acres 82 1/2  
Grant 43 Issued 20 December 1817  
Entry No. 162 Entered 26 November 1816  
Book No. 132 Page No. 134  
Location Beratz, Blount, Albemarle Sound

Name Snell, James son of Isom File No. 37  
County Washington Acres 94  
Grant 36 Issued 2 October 1817  
Entry No. 120 Entered 25 February 1816  
Book No. 131 Page No. 200  
Location Deep Swamp  
Chain Carriers John Snell, William Masson

Name pratt, Jno. File No. 39  
County Washington Acres 100  
Grant 38 Issued 6 December 1817  
Entry No. 136 Entered 11 August 1817  
Book No. 132 Page No. 26  
Location Marked Poplar Swp, Eleazar Swain, Ephram Davenport  
Chain Carriers Ephram Davenport, Jesse Learry  
Name Walker, Thomas & Samuel L. File No. 41  
County Washington Acres 9 1/2  
Grant 40 Issued 18 December 1817  
Entry No. 178 Entered 16 Sept. 1817  
Book No. 132 Page No. 116  
Location In mouth of Roanoke River

Chain Carriers Aaron Walker, Mason Wiggins  
Name Hollice, Edward File No. 43  
County Washington Acres 64  
Grant 42 Issued 19 December 1817  
Entry No. 165 Entered 10 May 1817  
Book No. 132 Page No. 129  
Location Levi Blount  
Chain Carriers James Davis, Henry Allin

Name Redditt, William File No. 45  
County Washington Acres 200  
Grant 44 Issued 22 December 1817  
Entry No. 144 Entered 15 January 1816  
Book No. 132 Page No. 141  
Location Edward Hollice, Colonel Edmond Blount

ARCHIVES INFORMATION CIRCULARS  
FOR SALE

JANUARY 1991

No. 1. "North Carolina's Revolutionary War Pay Records," by C. F. W. Coker and Donald R. Lennon. 50¢

No. 2. "North Carolina Census Records, 1787-1910," by Ellen Z. McGrew. 50¢

No. 3. "Records Relating to Tennessee in the North Carolina State Archives," by C. F. W. Coker. 50¢

No. 4. "North Carolina Civil War Records: An Introduction to Printed and Manuscript Sources," by C. F. W. Coker. 50¢

No. 5. "Photocopying, Transcription, Photographic Services, and Document Restoration Services Available in the North Carolina State Archives." Free

No. 6. Title deleted.

No. 7. Title deleted.

No. 8. "North Carolina Local History: A Select Bibliography," by George Stevenson. \$10.00

No. 9. "North Carolina Courts of Law and Equity Prior to 1868," by George Stevenson and Ruby D. Arnold. 50¢

No. 10. "A Select Bibliography for Genealogical Research in North Carolina," by George Stevenson. 50¢

No. 11. Title deleted.

No. 12. "Maps and Other Cartographic Records in the North Carolina State Archives," by George Stevenson. 50¢

No. 13. "North Carolina Revolutionary War Records of Primary Interest to Genealogists," by George Stevenson. 50¢

No. 14. "The Colonial and State Records of North-Carolina and the Colonial Records of North Carolina [Second Series]." 15¢

No. 15. "An Index to Marriage Bonds Filed in the North Carolina State Archives," by Catherine A. Jackson. 50¢

No. 16. "Preliminary Guide to the British Records Collection," by Robert J. Cain. Out-of-Print

No. 17. "Preliminary Guide to Records Relating to Blacks in the North Carolina State Archives," by Thornton W. Mitchell. 50¢

GUIDE TO RESEARCH MATERIALS IN THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE ARCHIVES, SECTION B, COUNTY RECORDS, \$10.00

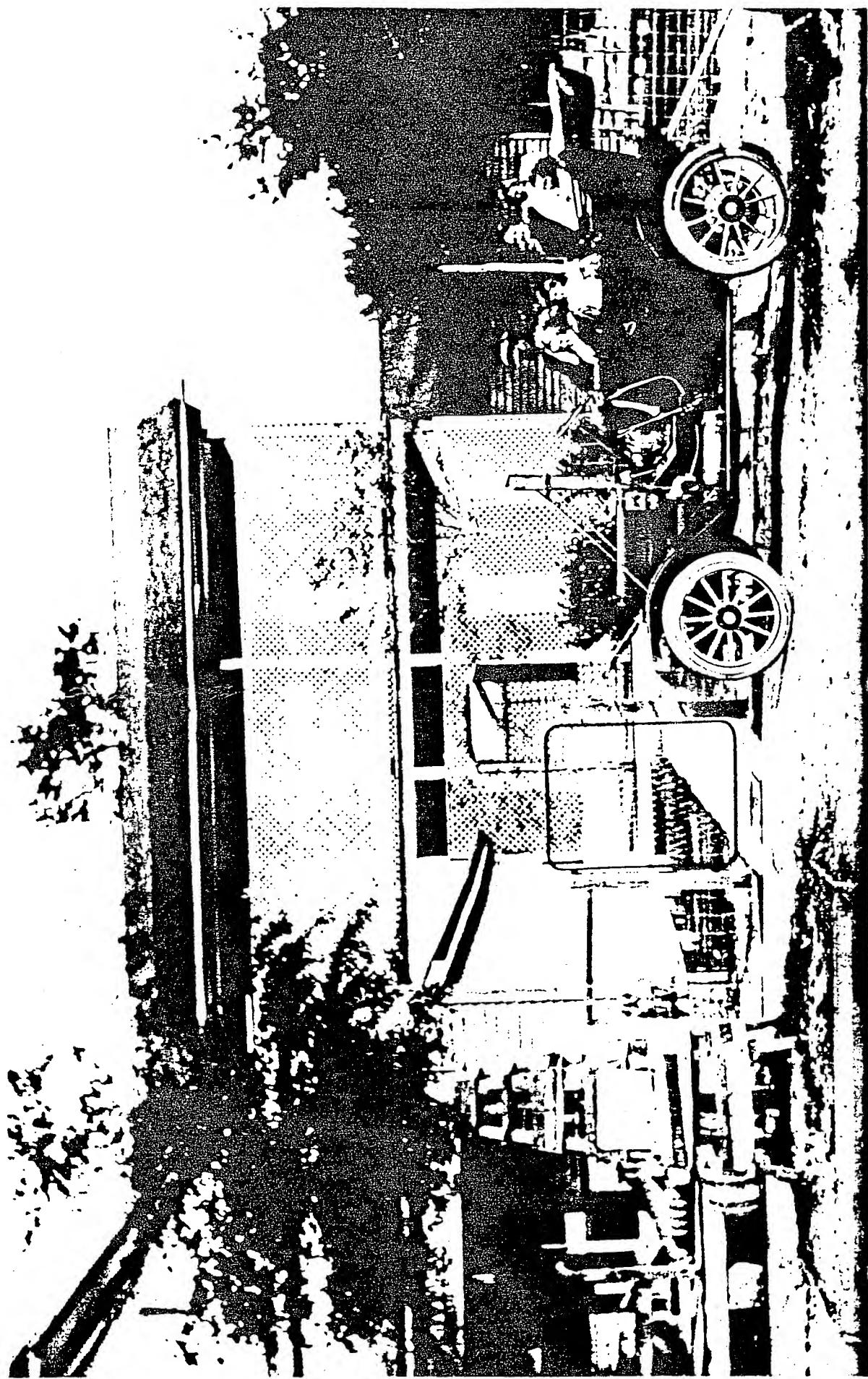
Department of Cultural Resources      PLEASE MAKE CHECK PAYABLE TO:  
Division of Archives and History      N.C. DEPT. OF CULTURAL RESOURCES  
Archives and Records Section  
109 East Jones Street      MINIMUM MAIL ORDER \$2.00  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27601-2807

Submitted by : Margaret O. Webster

12-15

John Ward Chesson and his wife Minnie Peacock with their children Vivian, Hycinth, Martha, and Myrla.  
Photo was taken in Roper, N.C. in front of the John Chesson Store and Home. Later the store was run  
by John Chesson's daughter Hycinth Chesson.

Photo was submitted by Myrla Chesson Marrow of Roper, N.C.



# As I Recall It

## Read Their Lips

BY NOEL YANCEY

The first thing the student of North Carolina history learns about Culpepper's Rebellion is that the affair was misnamed. It should have been called "Durant's Rebellion" in recognition of George Durant, who in 1673 led the faction that carried out one of the first popular uprisings in American colonial history. What's more, Durant's faction emerged victorious — though one cannot help wondering what the outcome might have been if Thomas Eastchurch, who had been appointed governor by the Lords Proprietors, had hastened home to carry out his duties instead of remaining in the West Indies long enough to woo and wed a wealthy widow. Instead, he deputized the intemperate Thomas Miller to act as governor while he dallied.

Culpepper's Rebellion had its origins in the British Parliament's enactment of the Navigation Acts, especially the Plantation Duty Act of 1673. Among other things, this act levied a tax of one cent per pound on tobacco shipped from one colony to another. This tax had a heavy impact on the Albemarle Colony — as North Carolina was then known — because the shallow inlets and bays of the Carolina coast limited the size of the ships that could reach it and Virginia had placed restrictions on the sale of Carolina tobacco there. As a result, nearly all the colony's tobacco had to be shipped to New England ports for relay to world markets.

In 1673 Eastchurch, who was speaker of the lower house of the Assembly, was leader of the pro-Proprietor faction of the colony. Miller, an apothecary, was one of his lieutenants. Durant, who was probably the colony's most influential politician, had the strong backing of another influential man, John Jenkins. When Governor Peter Carteret resigned and sailed for England after finding himself unable to quell the unrest that followed passage of the Navigation Acts, Jenkins became acting governor.

Durant and Jenkins had no intention of enforcing the Plantation Act because it interfered with their profitable trade with the new England merchants, and they made things so hot for Eastchurch and Miller that those two fled to England. There they so impressed the Lords Proprietors that they appointed Eastchurch governor and Miller collector of customs. They also directed them to enforce strictly all the Navigation Acts.

This virtually guaranteed the Eastchurch-Miller administration would be an unhappy one.

The newly appointed governor and his aide then headed back to Carolina by way of Nevis in the West Indies, where Eastchurch became enamored of a wealthy widow. He determined to remain and court her and sent Miller ahead with authority to act as governor pending his arrival. Perhaps exercising the powers of governor went to Miller's head, because his actions were so outrageous he soon had the colony in turmoil. He enforced the levy on tobacco shipments for the first time, which should have pleased the Crown and the Lords Proprietors, but his methods in this and in other matters were such that even the Proprietors later admitted that Miller "did many extravagant things" and had soon "lost his reputation & interest amoing ye people." The crisis came when one of the New England traders, Zachariah Gillam, brought his heavily armed schooner, the *Carolina*, into port. When Gillam came ashore Miller arrested him on a charge of violating the Navigation Acts. And when Miller heard that Durant was aboard the *Carolina*, he rowed out to the ship, shoved a brace of pistols against Durant's chest and arrested him as a "Traytour."

At this point, Culpepper, the colony's surveyor general, got into the act. After conferring with Durant, he led a group of men, armed with weapons furnished by Gillam, in arresting Miller and other officials and slamming them into prison. At Miller's house they took possession of the customs revenues he had collected and the tobacco his men had seized. One of the New England sea captains took advantage of the turmoil to slip away without paying duty on 100 hogsheads of tobacco he carried. Calling for a "free parliament," they conducted an election in which 18 of those who had participated in the revolt were elected to the Assembly, which chose a council of seven members. Miller was tried and imprisoned, and the council proclaimed that if Eastchurch came to Carolina, he would receive the same medicine. (The royal appointee had by this time arrived in Virginia — presumably with his bride.) To show they meant business, they sent soldiers to the Virginia border to confront Eastchurch if he attempted to cross it. Eastchurch appealed for assistance to the Virginia governor, William Berkeley, who was also one of the Lords Proprietors. Berkeley promised to help and called for 200

volunteers for the chore. However, Eastchurch died, apparently of a disease he had caught in the West Indies, before the effort to install him by force could be made.

Meanwhile, the rebels chose Jenkins as acting governor and Culpepper as customs collector, restored Durant to his old post of attorney general, and set out to govern the colony "by their own authority and according to their own model." However, Miller escaped and fled to London, where he charged that Culpepper had embezzled confiscated tobacco and other customs receipts. Culpepper, who had been sent to London to counter any charges brought by Miller, found himself arrested on a charge of treason. He was brought to trial on November 20, 1680, and must have been amazed when Anthony Ashley Cooper, Lord Shaftesbury, who not only was one of the Lords Proprietors but also appeared as their attorney, defended his actions. Apparently, the Proprietors had concluded that their best chance of retaining their charter was to demonstrate that "Culpepper's Rebellion" was no big deal. Shaftesbury argued that Miller had precipitated the colonists' resistance by his actions after he had gained control of the colony without legal authority. He asserted that the "rebellion" was merely a dispute between planters and was nothing more than a "riot." Culpepper was acquitted after the Proprietors gave assurances that restitution would be made for the confiscated customs receipts. ■

Submitted by:  
Louise Smith



"Yet, it is comforting to have roots."

Submitted by:  
Jeanne O'Neal  
FROM: New Yorker